unded flags! They Aleft to-day in pride-The living ones, who share them Alike with those who died. The flags that faintly flutter In cadence with the drum, As though they sought to utter Their joy that peace has come.

The wounded flags! We hold then Far dearer than the rest; Close to our hearts we fold them-The flags by tatters blest; The flags with shotholes gaping, That tell their tale of strife, To-day are gently draping The ones who cling to life.

The wounded flags! How proudly They fluttered in the days When drums were thrumming loudly And fifes sang warring lays! How brave was all their glowing Where fierce the war-guns spoke! Their stars forever showing.

A beacon through the smoke!

The wounded flags! We hall them, And revel in each hue, Though age and time may pale them, And red blend into blue, Though all grow dark and duller, Yet in their every part We see the living color That thrills the nation's heart!

-W. D. Nesbit in Baltimore Americ Thoughts on Going Into Battle.

A Los Angeles subscriber contributes the following: · Some old "war horses" got together in the lobby of one of Los Angeles' hotels a few evenings ago and exchanged experiences and spun yarns of the war of the rebellion. Among other things they discussed their sensations on the occasion of their first

battle. Said one: "As we were going into action, and I saw across the fields great columns of gray advancing to meet us. I kept wondering if over there in those ranks some 'Johnnie' had in his gun the bullet meant for me."

Said the second man: "A little shead of men was our color bearer, and as we marched on the enemy I kept my eyes fastened on the flag. and I thought to myself, 'If I die, it will be for the dear old Stars and Stripes."

The third man spoke: "Our regiment was mostly made up of city chaps, and, take us as a whole, we were a pretty good-for-nothing lot. We had been attracted to the service by a love of adventure and in a measure tempted by liberal bounties. As a rule our lives, up to the time of our enlistment, has been spent in idleness or worse. In our account of the world the credit side was mostly blank. Later in the war we were patriotic enough, and many of us would have stayed on indefinitely in the service for pure love of country and hatred of her enemies but at the time of our first battle we had little of that spirit in our regiment. Our captain pretty thoroughly understood the situation. and before we started in for the fight he made a little address for the purpose of awakening enthusiasm on our part and reassuring us as much as possible. He closed his address by telling us to be brave. 'Don't be afraid, boys,' he said. 'Remember that for every man hit his weight in lead has been fired at him.' Then he gave the order to move on the enemy. We had to advance across an open field. under the guns of the enemy, and I remember thinking, as the boys began dropping pretty tolerably fast about me: 'What an expensive way to get rid of a lot of cheap cusses like us.' That's all I thought of till about two weeks later, when I woke up to hear the hospital surgeon say: 'Guess this fellow's going to make a fetch of it, after all."

A Famous Civil War Song. "Listen to the Mocking Bird" was familiar to nearly every man, woman and child in this country a score of years ago, and yet it is doubtful if though he could not remember his made during the past few years. Manone in many thousands ever stopped name, did remember the dog.—Iola to wonder who was the composer. He Register. was Septimus Winner, and his death in Philadelphia at the age of 75 brought to many the first information as to his having written the familiar song. The publishers are said to have realized \$3,000,000 on the sales of all that Winner ever received for it was \$35. Another song of his that became popular during the war of the rebellon was "Give Us Back Our Old Commander." Of this song the Philaciphia Times says:

"Fifty thousand copies were quickly sold in Washington, and a few days afterward 100,000 soldiers sang the song while marching along the Raprehannock on their way to Fredericksburg, where disastrous defeat overtook them. 'Give Us Back Our Old Commander' could be heard at night from one end of the Union lines to the other, and at Chancellorsville, where Hooker displayed his inability to cope successfully with Lee, it was sung with renewed vigor.

"But at this point the commotion created by the song reached a climax when the war department issued an order suppressing its sale and prohibiting the singing of it. The government, however, did not stop at this for Julia Mortimer, one of the greatest of American singers, who was then filling an engagement at Ford's theater, was informed that imprisonment awaited her if she persisted in making the objectionable song a part of her role. Actors in Baltimore were enjoined by the government from sing-

ing it in the theaters. "About this time an agent of the government waited on Mr. Winner, who conducted a music store at Eighth and Spring Garden streets, and informed him that further publication of the song would not be tolerated by the government and a refusal to comply with the demand means imprisonment in Fort Lafayette. No additional copies of 'Give Us Back Our Old Commander' were placed on the market."

Deserters from the Army. "I have often wondered." said the colonel, "what became of the deserters from the Union army. We had several in our regiment that were not apprehended during the war, and I have never met or heard of oue of them since the close of the war. I have heard of one man who left our regi-

men who left the ranks after Lee's the first day of the fight the Confeder me the opposing army on both sides. I the Confederate government was the confederate government of the confederate government was the confederate government of the confederate government of the confederate government of the confederate government governm for plotte at one time to return Reynolds."

Union deserters through their lines on promise that they would remain at home during the war. But I never met a man, or heard of one, who had returned to his home in that way. Hundreds of men who had seen service in the Confederate regiments came to our lines in Kentucky and East Tennessee, and many of them entered eagerly into Union regiments.

A few Union soldiers taken prisoners probably enlisted in Confederate regi- early most breed from those pullets, ments, but the mass of deserters from | or hens rather, which molt the earliest the Urion army were not that kind of men. They left the Union bervice be- your earliest winter layers. cause of their dislike for discipline or for military duty, and so far as their comrades were concerned or their friends at home, they dropped out of life. Now, what became of them? Where did those hundred thousand deserters go? What sort of a life did they live afterward?"-Chicago Inter

All's Quiet Along the Potomac. The director of the Department of History has discovered a very interesting diary among the war records of the state of Mississippi, kept by William H. Hill, clerk in the quartermaster's department of the Thirteenth occurs this entry:

"The following lines were composed by Lamar Fontaine of Pontotoc ccunty. Miss., when a private in the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment. duty on the Potomac river, near Leesburg, Va., in the fall of 1861. He was several times wounded in the Valley of Virginia in the year 1862 under Gen. Stonewall Jackson and has been discharged from the service."

Then follows the lines which proved to be the well known "All's Quiet Along the Potomac To-night." This little entry in the military diary shows that if Major Fontaine laid claim to the production of some one else in the shape of this poem. as is generally received among liter ary folk, he did it very early in action He has maintained his title to the authorship up to the present time. and his claim has caused numerous controversies as to its authenticity.-Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal

Remembered the Dog.

day when a brigadler general of the meal to loosen the feathers. regular army was ushered in. "This Mr. Ware?.' he asked. "I'm that same," replied Ware. "What can I do for you?"

"I don't suppose you remember me do you?" was the reply. "Well, I don't know that I do," said rich in nitrogen. Ware, taking a side look at the man you've done with that dog?"

acquainted, the stranger being a mem- American Poultry Journal. ber of the First Iowa. He was known as a reckless fellow, wholly superior to the little niceties of toilet and bath. He owner a bull dog named Mahis plate aside and call Major to wash | bators found that thousands of fanthe dishes. And Major would lick the ciers have adopted the incubator as a

Monuments at Mission Ridge. ment to Ohio soldiers at Mission never before saw an incubator. The Ridge has three sites in view, any of result is that thousands of them are which are within the limits of the being sold and the business this sea-"Listen to the Mocking Bird," and yet glory achieved by the Buckeye boys son bids fair to figure up to an al-

in that battle. headquarters, or south of the center disappearing as a result of improved of the right and left flanks of the as- machines and the unqualified sucsaulting columns. The second site is cess of breeders with them. Nothing 500 feet south of Bird's Springs road. | counts like facts before one's eyes, where Hazen's brigade assaulted the and in the case of the incubator the Confederate lines. The brigade was evidence of this character is overcomposed of the First, Sixth, Ninth, whelming. Incubator chicks proper-Ninety-third and One Hundred and ly raised will make just as hardy. Twenty-fourth Ohio regiments and as vigorous, healthy fowls as will those saulted Slocum's Louisiana battery at | hatched under hens, and it is a comthat point.

The fortification occupied by the battery and the earthworks used by the Confederate infantry are still in pretends to do any business at all commission has promised, if the mon- and brooder. They are practically ument is located there, to restore the works to their original condition and to place the battery in position. The third site is south of De Long's to have charged. The second mentioned site is said to have the prefer-

official action has been taken.

Last of the Merrimac Crew. in a village of barely fifty people down in Beaufort county, says the boxes and other wood work where Raleigh (N. C.) Observer, lives Wil- these pests accumulate, then paint years old, and is in many ways the which the fowls have scratched. Do same old unreconstructed rebel that this each fall and you will soon get he was in the days from '61 to '65. In rid of mites. After you place a suf-Richmond, Lieut. Woods had a re- ficient amount of dirt on the floor, cruiting station, and he was signing level it and tamp it with a wooden men for service on the Merrimac. The idea of a naval life appealed to young Tetterton, and he enlisted for service. The war vessel had not as yet been out on any expeditions, and the new recruit found himself one of the first among a rather scanty crew. He served on the boat from the first day she went into service until the order came from the secretary of the Confederate states navy to put her out of

He Shot Gen. Reynolds. Leander T. Hensel of Quarryville. Penn., while on a recent visit to North ment and enlisted in another, and of Carolina, met Benjamin C. Thorpe, a another who mysteriously disap Confederate veteran, who says he is peared, but of downright deserters, not the sharpshooter who killed Gen. John F. Reynolds, the hero of Gettysburg "Not including drafted men who Thorpe was a member of the Fiftyfailed to report and not including the fifth North Carolina regiment. On ser, there were 112,000 desert- ate sharpshooters were stationed near are from the Usion army, and Gen. Cashtown. "I was on a cherry tree ten reported fully as many in when the general was poteted out to 1964 from the Confederate army. In me," said Thorpe, "and after fixing



Molting period generally lasts from July to December. The old faded feathers become deficient in the nitrosenous and mineral matter that compose them and are cast off.

The endiring season may be shorten ed so as to cover a period of but ats to ten weeks.

To do this and to bring about an and most rapidly and which prove

During the molting season give the fowls the following care: Feed systematically and scientifically. Provide plenty of good drinking water, given fresh twice a day, in a drinking vessel that is kent clean and in the shade, if fowls are confined give plenty of shade and scratching material in a cool, airy place. Provide plenty of good grit and ground oyster shells. If they have no grass run brovide clover meal for miving in the morning mash. Provide plenty of road dust and see that the hens use it. Be sure and keep down the lice. Provide charcoal, Keep the hens healthy and condition powders are not necessary, but use them Mississippi regiment. Under date of twice a week if the hens show the Fredericksburg, Va., March 7. 1863, need of it. Feed a variety and only all that they will eat up clean.

For a morning feed take one quart of coarse corn meal, one pint of good beef meal, one quart of wheat braft and one quart of white middlings and Barksdale's brigade, while on picket one quart of ground oats; mix thoroughly. Take one quart of clover meal which has been scalded the evening before by enough boiling water to wet the whole and left to steam and stir the clover and clover tea into the mash until it is thoroughly mixed and feed to your flock.

Increase or diminish this amount of feed according to the size of the flock. In this mash every other morning stir in while dry one tablespoon of sulphur to every twenty-five hens. Stir in charcoal every other morning. Every other morning omit the quart of middlings and substitute oil meal one quart. The oil meal and the sulphur will aid in hastening the molt and are needed in the composition of the new feathers. In the evening feed whole grain, oats and barley, which are flesh and bone forming: rotate this with corn and wheat. Use charcoal as a sitting in his office at Washington one | preventive of indigestion. Use linseed

> As feathers contain lime, sulphur, oil and nitrogen, clover meal and beef meal or a run in a clover field among the grasshoppers is a necessity to produce rich, brilliant-colored feathers. Pea meal and sunflower seed are

Corn helps to hasten the molt: again, and then, under sudden inspir- wheat is rich in nitrogen. An allation, but with a slow drawl, "but I round ration is necessary to produce would like to know what the devil healthy birds, and only healthy, vigorous birds on plenty of food rich in The stranger was astonished, but nitrogen, as beef meal, corn meal, laughed heartily, and the two had a clover meal, sunflower seed and linlong chat. It seems that during the seed meal, can product glossy, rich civil war the two had been slightly colored plumage,-W. E. Dean, in

Popularity of Incubators

The great increase in the use of incubators is a matter worthy of spejor that was the pet of the company. | cial note. Poultrymen generally are After a meal the soldier would toss realizing the advantage of using incumore satisfactory hatcher than the And it was this recruit of the days hen. They are made in different sizes of '61 that walked into Ware's office and capacities to fill the needs of in the stiff, precise garb of the briga- both the large and the small breeddier general of the regulars. Ware er. An immense amount of time and did not remember him at first, but thought has been devoted to incusuddenly was struck by something bator construction and wonderful familiar about the fellow, and, all strides toward perfection have been ufacturers have such confidence in their machines that they are willing and anxious to sell them on trial and risk the machine and the chances of The commission to erect a monu- a sale in the hands of amateurs who most incredible amount. The old The first is just south of Bragg's prejudice against incubators is fast mon thing to see them win the best prizes in the show room. The fact of the matter is that a poultryman who necessities if we wish to get the most from our work. It is well to bear in mind that while old methods are good ones, the world moves and progress point, where Turchin's brigade is said is the watchword all along the line. Twentieth century methods count in

> Destroying Red Mites. Clean thoroughly the roosts, nest

old Virginia. He is sixty-seven dirt on the floor and fill up the holes maul. This will make a better floor.

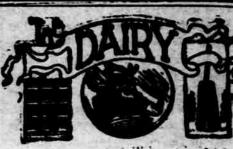
best to keep up with the procession.

Fowls Need the Open Air. Fowls should not be forced to exposure in cold winter weather, neither should they be closely confined in over-heated houses. There is a proper medium and ideal condition between compelling them to roost in the trees and keeping them all the time in warmed houses. They need a certain amount of liberty in the open air.

To Kill Morning Glory Vines. From the Farmers' Review: In last week's Review I saw the question asked: "How can I kill the morning glory vines?" I wish to contribute three ways in which they have been killed in my own neighborhood: To kill the morning glory vine: First, by plowing deep in August: second, by putting the ground in will clear a piece of ground of the morning glory vine quicker than anything else, as they will dig and eat every root a foot or more in the

ground.-Chas. E. Freeman, Cham-

paign County, Illinois.



The Thorough Milking of Cou The importance of thoroughly and effectually milking cows so as to remove every drop of milk from the adder during the milking process is frequently overlooked or not fully under-stood. Omission to do this not only very obviously causes a reduction in the quantity of milk obtained, but what is not so generally recognized. it results in the production of milk of a poorer quality than would be the case if the udder were thoroughly stripped and relieved of its last drop of milk. The result of nur milking experiments in regard to this question are available to show that the milk, as taken from the cow, is not of an average composition—that is to say, that the first drawn milk abnormally poor in fat content; whilst the quality of the milk improves as the process of milking continues, the last drawn milk being richest in butter fat, containing a much higher percentage than a sample of normal milk. Whereas the first drawn milk may have as low a fat percentage as 1.2 or 1.5 the last pint withdrawn from the cow may contain as much as 6 or 7 per cent of

It is evident from this that unless the strippings up to the last drop are included in the milk the latter will contain less butter fat than it should do, if the milking operations were satisfactorily carried out. To the dairy farmer who produces butter, this means a decreased butter yield, but this point is also of great importance to milk dealers. Although in average dairy herds in this country the mixed milk of the whole herd comes up to a fair standakrd, yet the thorough milking of the cows so as to include the last drop in the udder is a safeguard to some extent against the quality of the milk falling below standard re-

Apart from the reduction of the yield and the quality of the milk by incompletely milking the cows, this slovenly practice in the case of heifers and young cows. whose milk secretion has as vet not reached its maximum limit, involves a deterioration of their milk yielding qualities, or at any rate prevents a full development of the latter in succeeding lactation periods. Although the milkyielding capacity is primarily an independs on other factors, one of which is the stimulation of the udder by means of the milking process. more beneficially will the development of the milk organs be influenced. Hence thorough and complete milking of heifers and young cows is

especially to be desired as tending to improve their mild-yielding qualities: whilst if the milking process is carried out in a careless and perfunctory qualities to a certain extent. This question receives a great deal of atsome instances where the operation of milking was continued in the case of heifers and young cows, especially the former, in their first lactation period for some time after all the milk has been drawn, solely with the view of stimulating the udder. With tity of the future milk yields in suc-

Hoard's Dairyman.

Warm Water for Cows. The Germans have been trying the effect of warm water on milk production. They found that while the cows warm water per day, they drank but | county, Ill. 63 pounds of cold water. The cows that had the warm water consumed three-quarters of a pound of food more daily, but there was a smaller quantity of dry food required for each quart of milk.

The increase in water drank was accompanied by an increase of water in the milk, with no increase of total solids. Here is a good opportunity to speculate on increased metabolism and assimilation of food owing to the warm water, but in such cases it is better to let the cows do the talking, there is less of having to revise good preservation, and the national cannot afford to ignore the incubator | theories, but there is not much doubt that on the whole cold water does not assist in butter or milk production.

Corn Meal vs. a Balanced Ration. The Maryland Experiment Station went into an extended experiment to healthy, in much better breeding con- and wood of trees. dition, give more milk and are in much better condition for the next

year's work. The effect of the corn meal ration maining so for three months before feeding of an unbalanced ration

· The Rhodes Scholarships. Dr. George Parkin, the commission-Cecil Rhodes' scholarships in the

Utilizing Silk Scraps.

A straight line is shortest in mor-als as well as in geometry.—Robel. | fowa Swine Breeders



From the Farmers' Review: Here in central Illinois apple trees are usually set 30 to 35 feet apart each way, two rods being thought the best distance spart. There was a fair eros of Apoles here this year, and fair winter apples are selling at 50 to 75 cents per sushel wholesale, when hauled in by armers. Small fruits are often set mong apple trees and usually with advantage to both kinds of fruits. When starting fruit growing over welve years old, I set all my berries among the trees, running all fows orth and south and parallel to the ree rows. These berry plats all did well, and raspberries, currents and gooseberries seemed to be better for ome shade. The finest currents and conseberries I ever saw were grown in the partial shade of an apple and seach orchard, where the apples and peaches were planted together, the eaches to be cut out when room was needed by the apple trees. These trees and berries have been planted ten years and are still in fine shape. The peaches and berries have been much more profitable than the apples, the satter bot having amounted to anvthing as yet. But with twelve years experience I would not again set berry plants (except perhaps strawberries) among peach or plum, cherry of juince trees, these coming into bear ing so soon that the berries are in the way before bearing many crops. Before most berry plants are in full bearing the trees mentioned need all the room. Among apple trees I would still set all kinds of berries, setting the first berry row eight feet from a row of trees, the rows running north and

In regard to the apple orchard written of in the Farmers' Review that was entirely killed by being plowed and cultivated in August, I have no personal knowledge, but the trees must have been rather old and have made practically no growth till that year. Then a good working of the soil caused every bud to start, making the whole tree tender and easily killed by zero weather. Perhaps the growth was hastened and kept up rock. late by a fall like the present one. Today, the 16th of November, I gathered out of doors, roses, galiardias, chrys-

County, Illinois.

Low Headed Fruit Trees. manner, the opposite effect results in in our own orchard at Lilly and bethat it deteriorates the milk-yielding lieve in it. In our orchard we lost only about ten trees by the tornado in | the rock originally contains the clay the spring, and these trees were intention by some of the dairymen in variably those that had been injured different countries. I have known of in other ways. Our orchards escaped this escape, in part at least, to the low-heading of our trees. The points mentioned by Senator Dunlap as advantageous in this method are certainfew weeks ago our pears still on the a view of developing the milking qual- trees were so ripe that about 600 bushities and to increase the milk yield els were shaken down. But among in future lactation periods, it is the thousands of bushels this was not further desirable to prolong the first a large proportion. A small percentfew lactation period of a young cow age of apples on our trees were shakas much as possible, within reason- en off; but these trees are too young able limits, of course, and not to al- to be in proper bearing yet, and canlow them to dry off too soon, as this not be taken as a fair test of what has an adverse effect on the quan- would have happened had they been larger and loaded with fruit. The ceeding lactation periods. This apthousands of peach trees in the orchard passed through the spring torplies only to dairy cattle of course.nado almost without injury, and probably the low heading of the trees had much to do with this. However, the heavy fringe of timber which surrounds our orchards on every side must be given a full share of c-edit.drank on an average 73 pounds of Lilly Orchard Company, McLean

Testimony for Spraying. At a horticultural meeting an Illi nois fruit grower said: I had a little orchard of sixty trees that were ten years old, and we never had secured a plum from that orchard. Every plu 1 rotted last year, and this year we sprayed three times with the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, and we produced a good crop of plums on the trees that we sprayed, while on the trees that we did not spray the plums all rotted, just the same as they had before; in fact, we got so disgusted with them that we cut out most of those trees, and only saved about eight or ten trees to experiment on, and now we wish we had them back again.

A Tree Album. If you do not know all the trees in know the comparative effect of feed- well as their summer dress, start a gestation in breeding ewes is thirteen the poultry business the same as they ing corn meal or a balanced ration to tree album with pasteboard leaves, on days beginning at 142 and extending to ence of the commission, although no do in other lines of trade, and it is cows. It was found that on the bal- which may be pasted the pressed anced ration the cows keep more leaves, blossoms and samples of bark We may also safely conclude that

What Type of Hog to Breed. Swine breeding as a profession will liam R. Tetterton, the last survivor of with coaloil, using an old paint brush was the same on all the cows, differ- science, and many of the methods of be accounted for, in part, at least, by the penitentiary for manslaughter. the county commissioners will seek to the crew of the famous Confederate to apply it with. Do this before and ing only in degree. With one cow, feeding and breeding which have here the peculiar characteristics of the vastates warship Merrimac, formerly after the hatching season. Put new corn meal caused her to dry off, re. tofore yielded fairly good results rious breeds. Of the 32 pure-bred the supreme court and Argabright into the county treasury fees which he calving. This leads us to wonder it ones. There seems to be some differmuch of the shy breeding often com. ence of opinion as to just what the and of the 8 pure-bred Merinos 6. or plained of may not be due to the great American hog is. Some would 75 per cent, carried their lambs over type, but I am convinced that the er charged with the awarding of the markable to how near the same stand- | two above mentioned breeds. From this United States and the colonies, is now ing to-day. It would seem hardly and quick maturing the breed, the in New York. Two hundred Oxford probable that such a practically unan- shorter the period of gestation, and scholarships will be at his disposal, imous opinion as is evidenced by the vice versa. Since the Merinos are and he has but recently returned from ren are convinced that we are chas much longer in reaching their matura conference with the University and ing after false gods, and could make a lity in breeding as well as in growth thorities. Considerable curiosity is ex. great deal more money if we were and general development than either pressed as to the probable demand for careful to produce a little different the Southdown or the Shropshire these scholarships and the class of men type of hog and market it at 200 we might reasonably expect them who will apply. They cannot be used pounds weight. They point to the to carry their young a longer until the fall of 1904. Each scholarship fact that they get over \$1 per huncarries with it \$1,500 for three years. | dred weight more for home than we do, making allowance for the difference in freight rates, but I think the Save your scrape of silk and when much talked of bacon demand would you have an idle moment cut them interest fade into insignificance if it was supstrips and join together, blending the piled at the rate of 200,000 hogs per colors as you see fit, and wind into week, of this type, going into the balls, like old-fashioned carpet rags. Chicago market. So I am convinced When enough have accumulated they that our type and our methods as recbroom corn three successive years: may be knit or crocheted into curtains ognised by the most up-to-date breedthird, a herd of good hungry swine or rugs or may be shirred and then ers are the proper ones for the counsewed onto a foundation to serve as try in which we live, and that a thorrug, table cover, spread or any other sugh study and improvement of them use to which you choose to apply them. will result in the most profit and best advancement of swine growing as a



Prof. E. R. Buckley in an address fore the Wisconsin Clay Workers'

Association, said: me tell you something in regard to the origin of clave. I am very certain that many of you are familiar with this subject, but it will do no harm for me to make an attempt to place be-fore you in a somewhat systematic manner the origin of clays. In this connection I will say that all clays, whether they occur along the lake shore, along some stream channel yonder in central Wisconsin, in the vicinity of Eau Claire in the form of shales, or at Stockbridge and Oakfield opinion. I confidently look for the finally released from his dangerous poin the form of shales, no matter where adoption of the reciprocity treaty with sition it was found that the blood vesthey occur, they are the result of the Cuba. It appears to me that Senators sels of his right leg had been badly breaking down, the decomposition of Elkins and Babcock and the rest of us ruptured and he was otherwise injurigneous rocks, rocks which have been who were called 'insurgents' are ready ed: formed from molten material, solidifled within or at the surface of the earth. It is supposed that all the cur-liest rocks formed were of igneous origin. We have two classes of rocks. the igneous and the sedimentary rocks. The sedimentary rocks have been derived from the igneous rocks largely, through the mechanical breaking down of the later rocks, and thus the sedimentary rocks, sandstone, limestone and slate which covers a large portion of Wisconsin are often spoken of as secondary; simply meaning by the term secondary that they have been derived from some other rock. If this should be carried still farther it might be said that the clays are sometimes tetlary rocks. They may be either tertiary or depending upon whether or not they have been derived directly from the igneous rocks. If they have been derived directly from the igneous rocks they will be secondary, and if they have been derived by the breaking down of the sedimentary rocks they may be known as tertiary. In this connection I speak of the clays as rocks from the fact that scientifically any accumulation of mineral matter, whether solidified or not, comes in under the head of the term rock, that is, the scientific application of the term

Clays may be conveniently divided into two classes known as residual and transported. A residual clay to anthemums and quite a bunch of orna- one that results from the decomposition of a rock in place. Take for dx-Peach buds here are thought to be ample a thousand acres of land in the in very poor condition to stand the northern part of Wisconsin, covered winter, and it is likely there will be with naked rocks, and let it be subno peaches in Central Illinois next jected to the atmospheric agencies The greater the stimulation is, the year unless the winter proves to be a for an indefinite term of years and very mild one.—Frank Alkin. Macon you will have the rocks broken down into a loose earthy mass. The rainwater seeps into the rock and the breaking down of that rock simply From Farmers' Review: In reply to means that certain constituent eleyour request for an expression of our | ments are separated from the minerpinion concerning the low-heading of als which compose that rock and are trees, we will say that we practice this | carried off by the underground water. That part of the rock which remains is known as a residual clay, provided

In a great many cases the small particles that have been broken from the almost entirely and doubtless we owe different rocks which cover the surface of the earth are picked up by the water which flows off from the child was still alive. surface and carried into the streams and by them into the oceans, lakes ly well taken. In the heavy storm of a or flood plains of the streams, and there deposited. These particles are sorted out according to their size and specific gravity, particles of like size and the same specific gravity being accumulated in one place.-Farmers' Review.

Gestation of Sheep. Bulletin 95, of the Wisconsin Station, says: At the Experiment Station our service rams are kept separate from the flock during the breeding season and only turned with the ewes for a short time each day, during which, the shepherd or an assistant is on hand to note which ewes are in heat and which ones breed, conseently we have no difficulty in keeping an accurate record of the time of service of each ewe. Of 524 ewes that have been bred and dropped their lambs, the period of gestation has ranged from 140 to 156 days, and the greatest number, 113 ewes, or 21.6 per cent, dropped their lambs on the 146th day after service; the next greatest number, 81 ewes, or 15.5 per cent, dropped their lambs 147 days after being bred and 404 ewes or 77.1 per cent dropped their lambs between the 144th and 150th days after service. Only two ewes carried their young for more than 154 days, one yeaning 155 and the other 156 days after taking the ram. while only one ewe yeared as early as 140 days after service. All three of these ewes gave girth to dead lambs, which would at least suggest that these extreme periods were abnormal. From the data here given, representing as it does the various breeds of sheep, we feel quite justified in stating that the your neighborhood in their winter as extreme range of the normal period of

154 days after service. the greatest number of ewes may be expected to drop their lambs at least six days earlier than was found by Tessier to be the case with breeding become more and more of an exact ewes in France. This difference may carried their lambs less than 147 days have us believe that he is of a bacon this period, while the Shropshire grades and the various crosses of bacon type of hogs for this section is | Shropshires with Dorsets and Merinos a long ways in the future. It is re- occupy a middle position between the ard all the breeds of hogs are work- it would seem that the more compact time. This conclusion would serve to explain the longer period of gestation noted in France since practically all of the sheep of that country are of the Merino type.—Farmers' Review.

Farmers will do well to give the question of fuel for the future some consideration. The wood lot should be carefully looked after.

Now is a good time to take stock of what is on the farm and the cost and profits of operating during the past

erally has a big opinion of himself. the Tuekegoe institute.

BENATOR MILLARD AT HOME

taturna from Washington for a Couple

Senator Millard has returned from Washington and will remain in Omator is looking well after his alight be busy during his stay in the city.

ton for two weeks," said he, "and as him to the earth. For nearly ave minites he held the haunches of the concluded to come here during the holhorse off his chest with his left hand "Matters will be quiet at Washing done after the recess, anyway, in my crushing in his chest. When he was to withdraw opposition; at least, I am. We find that the people of the country are with the president, and we will give the people what they want. understand that there is practically no change between the treaty propos ed last year and the one now up for consideration.

"The general appropriation bill will be passed, and it is possible that a bill authorizing the leasing of public land will be passed. The bill has not been introduced, but I understand it will be immediately after the holidays by

Mr. Lacey. "There is really nothing being don by the department in the matter of the fencing of the public land. There is a lot of newspaper talk; but nothing in the way of removing the fences can be done with the present condition of weather. But the only things reasonably certain in the way of legislation are the Cuban treaty and the wife. general appropriation bill."

UNITED AFTER MANY YEARS.

2. G. Backus Finds Daughter After Long Separation.

PLATTSMOUTH .- There is connected with the life of Mrs. Agnes Liebershal formerly Miss Agnet Backus of this city, a story which reads like fe-

months after the former was born, hands of the state treasurer. Another and her father, R. G. Backus, after placing his child in the keeping of Mr. and Mrs. Dennis McCarthy of this city. drifted out into the world to seek his fortune, and not from that day until recently did he hear anything directly from his daughter.

Then he recived a letter from her addressed to Cincinnati. O. He immeditely answered it, expressing his great pleasure at hearing from her and stating that he had written many letters to relatives and others in Plattsmouth inquiring about her, but for some unknown cause these letters were university have their schedule for next unanswered and he had been kept in fall about completed. The big game

Mr. Backus arrived the day before Christmas and is spending the holiresentative of the Cincinnati Times- It started in the servants' quarters Star and from general appearance is a and capable work on the part of the very happy man. His daughter was local firemen alone saved the building married about six months ago to An- from total destruction. tone Liebershal, a eigarmaker.

NEBRASKA CATTLE ALL RIGHT.

State Official Makes Investigation and Reports Favorably. LINCOLN. - State Veterinarian Thomas who has just returned from in excellent condition. This tends to positions. snow injures the grass for forage pur- waukee with headquarters in Chicago. need for exercise of more foresight and railway world has been rapid. guard their herds and keep them his resignation as assistant state dairy through the winter. He saw much commissioner. He has held the poststacked hay that had been put up in tion for fourteen months and his resamong the ranchmen on the Nebraska side of the line.

Pardon for Argabright. W. Argabright of South Omaha, who pounds, while the bride weighs 320 der January 8, 1895. He shot and leb Hiveley, aged 72 years, was united killed his father-in-law, William in marriage to Mrs. Anna E. Sopher, Smelser, in Howe, Nemaha county, aged 67 years. February 9, 1894. He was first con- An interesting suit will soon be victed and sentenced to ten years in started in Lancaster county, wherein was twice sentenced to the peniten- has collected for performing marriage tiary for life for murder in the first ceremonies. Judge Waters insists that

Man with Money Missing.

J. M. Johnson, who disappeared from perform them. Pails City, Neb., several weeks ago with \$6,000 in his possession, is believed to be either in hiding in St. Jo- partment of horticulture in connection seph. Mo., or to have been killed. with the world's fair. Mr. Hadkinson Johnson drew the money from the is a native of England and studied bank and was traced to St. Joseph. gardening in that country. He had Mrs. Fannie Johnson, wife of the miss- charge of the gardening at the Omaha ing man, followed him there, but lost exposition and of Nebraska's horticulall trace of him. She has learned that tural exhibit at the Pan-American he did not deposit the money in a For two years he was secretary of bank or buy a draft. Detectives the State Horticultural society of Ne have been employed to search for brasks.

Combay Chrismit Indias

HASTINGS-Barney Pierson, a cowboy who is well known throng aha two weeks on husiness. The sen the western part of Nebraska and indisposition at the capital and will by having a broacho fall on him. He was riding a wild and bucking bro cho when the animal fell and crushe iday vacation. There will be little and thus prevented the animal from

TOLD IN A LINE.

The annual meeting of the state bar association will be held in Omaha

January 8 and 9. The state bank at Surprise was entered Tuesday night, the safe blown

open and \$2,200 stolen. Mrs. Bernard Dolan, an elderly Lincoln woman, was found in the ice of

Salt creek, frozen to death: Captain A. H. Hardy of Hyannis, he celebrated wing shot, is in Omaha under treatment for the appendicitis. The York Ice company has gained monopoly on the ice business in York by buying up its only compet-

John Gotte, a well-to-do Kimbali county ranchman, is believed to have perished in the recent storm. He left

Walter Wood, arrested for assault upon Dora Porter, a 14-year-old Ainsworth girl, has been sentenced by Judge Westover to three years in the

penitentiary. W. A. Richards, who is slated for the position of commissioner of the general land office, worked when a young man in an Omaha lumber yard. He was later governor of Wyonling.

Adams county has paid off \$25,000 the hands held by the state, leav-Mrs. Liebershal's mother died six ing \$100,000 in bonds still in the block will soon be taken up. The papers in Mexico City all com-

ment on the arrival of W. J. Bryan, but it is understood that his visit is merely one of pleasure and recreation. he being accompanied by his family. Dorre Howard, an 18-year-old Oma-

ha boy, attempted suicide because of obstacles which made it impossible for Wilhelmina Sadler, a girl of his own age, to marry him. The boy will re-The foot ball warriors at the state

ignorance as to whether or not the of the season will be played in Lincoln Thanksgiving day with the university of Illinois. days with his daughter. He is a rep- tel at Sidney to the amount of \$1,000.

Fire damaged the Union Pacific ho-

Moses Hamm, 69 years old, for many years editor of the Dubuque Herald, a national democratic committeeman from 1872 to 1888, once a state senator and postmaster during Cleveland's administration, is dead.

It is authoritatively stated that Governor Mickey will make no appointments to the positions of adju-Scotts Bluff county, reports that after tant general of the Nebraska National critical examination into the condi- guard and state oil inspector until tions prevailing in the western end of next spring. Several candidates are the state he finds the cattle industry making a lively scramble for these

relieve the alarm that has been cre- | Charles S. Young, formerly assistated by the reports sent out to the ant general advertising agent of the press concerning the condition of the Burlington, has been appointed genranges in Wyoming and Colorado. The eral advertising agent of the Milposes to a certain extent, but the Ne- Mr. Young was formerly a reporter braska ranchmen are awakening to the in Omaha. His advancement in the

less dependence on providence to safe- H. J. Evans of Hartley has tendered preparation for the winter. He did ignation is prompted by the fact he is not see any herds that appeared to be about to enter into the creamery bussuffering from the stress of the weath- iness. Mr. Evans is ranked as one of er and heard no stories of distress the leading buttermakers of the state.

Two unusual marriages occurred at Ainsworth Christmas week. The contracting parties in one were Levi Lindquist and Miss Grace Hagerman, the Governor Savage has pardoned J. groom weighing a little over 100 began serving a life sentence for mur- pounds. In the second marriage Ca-

he is just as much entitled to the feet for performing the marriage ceremony as are the ministers of the gospel who

J. H. Hadkinson of Omaha has beer appointed head gardener for the de

Money Centers of Two Cities.

Vacation Home for Women. Spencer Trask of New York and George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn. have a force of workmen employed in remodeling Crosbyside, a hotel on territory is great store of wealth. Its lake George, where they will establish a vacation home for the young women tollers of New York city.

Will Raise Angera Gests. Booker-T. Washington has purchas-

The money center of London is the "city." which is the heart of Eng land's capital. In its square mile of population during hours of business in more than a million. During the night the number of its residents is insignificant. The money center of New York is the Wall street district. It is of much smaller area than Lon-The man who wears a small hat gen- sided to his breeding farm stock at same characteristics, crowded by day and almost empty by night.